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SELECTED ARTICLES FROM SOVIET FOREIGN-TRADE PUBLICATION
"VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA," JUNE-NOVEMBER 1974

[Comment: This report is a compilation of articles from Vneshnyaya Torgovlya, a monthly Soviet publication dealing with the Soviet foreign-trade operations. The report includes: (1) a report on the 25th Leningrad International Fur Auction; (2) the charter of the All-Union Export-Import Association "Soyuzpushnina"; (3) a report on the creation and the charter of a new Soviet foreign-trade organization, V/O (All-Union Association) "Sudoimport"; (4) regulations governing the passage of cargoes across the state border of the USSR; (5) a notice on the functions of V/O Tekhnopromimport"; and (6) an article on the compensation agreement between Soviet and Yugoslav foreign-trade organizations.]

I. TWENTY-FIFTH LENINGRAD FUR AUCTION

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya
 Moscow, No 6, 1954

A. Kaplin

Prior to 1931, most Soviet furs were sold directly abroad where Soviet export organizations had their representatives. Such representatives were found in many countries, including Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Poland, Italy, US, Uruguay, Austria, and many others. Auctions at which Soviet furs were sold were held twice a year in Leipzig and three times a year in London. In the intervals between auctions, Soviet furs were sold through separate transactions or were supplied on contract from the London and Leipzig warehouses of the Soviet organizations. In other countries, Soviet furs were sold from warehouses throughout the year. Auctions of Soviet furs were also intermittently organized in Paris.

The First International Fur Auction was held in Leningrad in March 1931. In spite of the hostile campaign against the Soviet auction carried on by reactionary circles in several countries, and the assertions of individual representatives of these circles that "buyers would not come from abroad to an auction in the USSR," 78 representatives of foreign fur firms came to Leningrad and the auction was extremely successful. After completion of the auction, many of the participants visited Moscow where they bought additional quantities of furs from the Moscow warehouses.

After returning to their own countries, the representatives of foreign firms declared that the Leningrad auction was well organized and conducted and that, should similar auctions be held in the USSR in the future, they would participate willingly.

The second auction in Leningrad was held in March 1932. Subsequently, since 1932, international fur auctions in the USSR were held regularly (excluding the period of World War II) twice a year -- in March and in July--and since 1947 once a year--in July.

Since the USSR occupies a leading place in fur trade, the Leningrad auctions have considerable influence on business conditions in the fur market of capitalistic countries. The auctions in Leningrad determine the prices not only on all types of Soviet fur commodities, but also on the fur commodities of other exporting countries. The largest fur firms attach great importance to the Leningrad auctions and participate actively in them.

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The largest British fur firm, Ariowitsch and Jacob Fur Co., [Ltd., London], has participated in all the 24 Soviet auctions held up to the present [June 1953]. Max Ariowitsch, head of the firm, represented the firm at Leningrad prior to World War II, and since the war his eldest son, Julius Ariowitsch, has been attending the auctions. As a rule, this firm is one of the principal buyers at the Leningrad fur auctions; it buys furs both to meet current trade requirements and to replenish its stocks.

Since 1932, the largest British brokerage firm, Anning, Chadwick, and Kiver, [Ltd., London] has always been represented at the Leningrad auctions by one of its directors. Prior to World War II, most of the auctions were attended by Mr Ashford, the director of the firm, and since World War II, by Mr Chadwick, the president of the firm.

P. Provatorov, head of the large British firm, British Continental, has not missed a single auction and, in addition to making considerable purchases at the auction, also buys large lots of furs from the V/O "Soyuzpushnina" warehouse (for example, the 1953 purchase of sable pelts.)

All the auctions at Leningrad have also been attended by Mr. B. Zaydler [transliterated from the Russian], president of the Anglo-American firm, Zaydler Fur Co., who comes to the USSR with orders from large Paris, London, Zurich, and New York furriers for the purchase of the more valuable furs, such as sable, ermine, the best grades of squirrel, and raw and dyed Persian lamb.

The American brokerage firm of Papert-Strasburg, [New York City], from the time of its establishment in 1938, has been a constant buyer of furs at the Leningrad auction. This firm is usually represented at the auctions by one of its owners, S. Strasburg, or R. Papert, who in 1953 at the 24th auction bought great quantities of sable, squirrel, Persian lamb, marmot, muskrat, and marten pelts.

Large purchases at the USSR auctions are also made by the Anglo-American firm, British-American Fur Corporation, established during World War II. The participants of a number of Leningrad fur auctions, Mr Butman [transliterated], president of the firm, and Mr Strasburg, the vice-president have been regular buyers of considerable quantities of raw and dyed Persian lamb, squirrel, and sable pelts. Each of the above-named firms makes annual purchases of furs at Leningrad auctions amounting to 1.5-4 million rubles.

The largest buyers of furs among the remaining regular participants at Leningrad auctions are the following:

The Swedish firm 'Kointri' [transliterated], whose president, Yu. Frenkel [transliterated], has been participant in all 24 auctions in the USSR, buying furs both for Swedish consumers and for Swiss and Italian firms.

The French firm Societe Franco-Anglaise [de Pelleteries, Paris?] which is usually represented at Leningrad either by the owner, G. Solomon, or his son, B. Solomon. As a rule the firm buys the best-quality sable, Persian lamb, lynx, and broadtail pelts, at highest prices.

The British firm Askinex, [London], whose president, Mr. Vambakh [transliterated], has been a participant of not less than 20 Leningrad auctions, buying all types of furs for his clients in many countries.

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The Swiss firm Kuhn [and Co, Lucerne?] whose president, Mr. Khun, has been a steady buyer of dyed Persian lamb and lynx pelts.

The Italian firm [Fertilli?] Landi, [Milan], has been sending one of the Landi brothers, owners of the firm, to every Leningrad auction in the postwar period.

The Belgian firm [E.] Cazals, [Brussels], whose president, Mr. Cazals, has been a large buyer of dyed and raw Persian lamb.

The Dutch firm Heerfur, [Amsterdam], whose owner, Mr. Khert'ye [transliterated], has participated in most of the Leningrad auctions.

The Finnish firm [Jacob?] GrUstein, [Helsinki], whose representatives at the auctions always buy large lots of processed, pure-bred Persian lamb, metis, and smoushka pelts.

The Canadian firm Canadian Fur, which buys squirrel, kolinskiy, grey kid, wolf, and Persian lamb pelts at the Leningrad auctions.

The following have also been participants in the Leningrad auctions since World War II: the Swedish firm Rosenrauchs [Palsvaru AB?]; the British firms Hepner, [Ltd., London]; Kurt Tuch [Furs Ltd., London]; Simonov Furs Ltd.; [John?] Shackman, [London]; United Russian [Furs Ltd.]; the Swiss firms Loppakher [transliterated]; A. Loppacher, St. Gallen and Zurich? and Hoffman; the Italian firms [Roberto] Boldini, [Milan], and B. Zanini, [Milan]; the French firms Revillon [Freres, Paris], and Guiot Co, [Paris]; and the American firms Kestenbaum [transliterated], [Leib?] Merkin [Inc., New York City], West Siberian [Fur Corp., New York City], Landis and Goodman, D. Perchuk [transliterated], A. Nyusenov [transliterated], and a number of others.

Basic Indices of the Leningrad International Fur Auctions

<u>Auction</u>	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>No of Foreign Companies Participating</u>	<u>No of Countries Represented</u>	<u>Percentage of Furs Sold of Those Offered</u>
1st	Mar 1931	78	11	95.0
2d	Mar 1932	35	8	82.0
3d	Aug 1932	47	10	85.1
4th	Mar 1933	95	16	87.3
5th	Aug 1933	100	14	93.1
6th	Mar 1934	106	16	75.5
7th	Jul 1934	71	13	66.4
8th	Mar 1935	109	16	80.4
9th	Jul 1935	108	15	82.9
10th	Mar 1936	178	20	91.2
11th	Jul 1936	149	17	94.6
12th	Mar 1937	189	15	95.2
13th	Jul 1937	92	12	90.7
14th	Mar 1938	86	14	80.9
15th	Jul 1938	77	10	91.2
16th	Mar 1939	116	13	92.5
17th	Jul 1939	100	9	85.9
18th	Jul 1947	90	10	80.1
19th	Jul 1948	124	10	93.9
20th	Jul 1949	80	10	89.2
21st	Jul 1950	101	11	99.3
22d	Jul 1951	75	9	72.8
23d	Jul 1952	79	10	92.0
24th	Jul 1953	80	14	89.0

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The role of auctions in the sale of Soviet furs has increased from year to year. In addition to the sale of furs at auctions in Leningrad, Soviet furs are also sold at London auctions.

The large relative share of auction sales in the total Soviet export of furs is indicated in the following data (in percent):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales Through Auctions</u>	<u>Sales From Warehouses</u>	<u>Sales by Contract</u>
1937	31.2	52.8	16.0
1938	23.6	33.2	43.2
1939	34.5	32.7	32.8
1940	--	100.0	--
1941	--	83.9	--
1942	--	100.0	16.1
1943	9.0	80.0	--
1944	0.7	87.1	11.0
1945	--	89.2	12.2
1946	7.6	78.3	10.8
1947	24.0	61.0	14.1
1948	25.6	58.5	15.0
1949	20.0	64.0	15.9
1950	38.0	48.0	16.0
1951	42.6	50.2	14.0
1952	56.0	32.3	7.2
			11.7

The results of the London auctions held in May [1954] indicate somewhat increased demand and prices for fur commodities in comparison with the fourth quarter of 1953. In May, demand and prices for individual types of fur and Persian lamb were somewhat higher than at the London auction held in February. For example, at the May auctions, in comparison with February, prices of pelts increased as follows: mink (various colors) from 5 to 10 percent, and leopard, otter, Persian lamb, and sable up to 10 percent. In May, the following pelts were in good demand at February prices: ermine, skunk, blue polar fox, raccoon, ocelot, kolinskiy, solongoi, Baum marten, and fitch. Also in demand were squirrel, marmot, muskrat, and beaver pelts, although at somewhat lower prices than at the February London auctions.

The most active buyers of furs and Persian lamb offered for sale by exporters of various countries at the May auctions in London were firm representatives of Britain, Italy, France, Western Germany, Belgium, Sweden, and to some degree, the US.

A large quantity of Soviet furs of various kinds, high quality, and wide assortment were to be offered at the 25th Leningrad Fur Auction.

As of 30 June 1954, 82 representatives of foreign firms had expressed a desire to participate in the auctions, including 32 representatives from Great Britain; 11 from the US; 8 from Sweden; 8 from France; 5 from Holland; 4 from Switzerland; 4 from Italy; 3 from Finland; and 7 from Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, and several other countries. It was expected that the number of participants would exceed that of the last Leningrad auction.

The interest of many foreign firms in the goods offered at the Leningrad auction is also manifested in the fact that many firms have been asking V/O "Soyuzpushnina" for a more detailed listing and other supplementary information about these goods.

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In view of the fact that during 1954 a great quantity of various types of fur commodities have been purchased from suppliers by Soviet organizations for sale on the domestic market, V/O "Soyuzpushnina" was not able to offer some types of furs to foreign firms in the second quarter of the current year [1954]. This circumstance was expected to stimulate the interest of representatives of firms in the fur collections offered at the auction, particularly pelts of Persian lamb, squirrel, grey hare, white and black fitch, muskrat, and other kinds of furs which V/O "Soyuzpushnina" was to export in smaller quantities during 1954 than in the previous season.

As is well known, the goods are to be sold to the highest bidder. The auctioneer, however, retains the right to withhold from sale any goods on which a bid is lower than the minimum price desired. Firms participating in the auction must remit to V/O "Soyuzpushnina" by telegram an advance payment amounting to 30 percent of the value of goods purchased. The remaining sum will be paid by irrevocable letters of credit made payable to V/O "Soyuzpushnina." At the request of the buyer, V/O "Soyuzpushnina" will deliver furs bought at the auction to one of the European ports. For freight and insurance the buyer will pay V/O "Soyuzpushnina" 3 percent of the cost of the goods for delivery to London and 2 percent for delivery to Stockholm.

In addition to fur commodities, representatives of foreign firms at the time of the auction will be given an opportunity to examine and buy several other V/O "Soyuzpushnina" commodities, namely: bristles, horse, badger, yak, and squirrel hair, and carpets.

In view of the interest which fur firms of many foreign countries have already expressed in the approaching 25th Leningrad Fur Auction, it is expected that the auction will be marked by great business activity.

II. CHARTER OF THE ALL-UNION EXPORT-IMPORT ASSOCIATION "SOYUZPUSHNINA"

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya
Moscow, No 7, 1954

General Statute

1. The All-Union Association "Soyuzpushnina" is established to conduct operations for the export and import of fur products, bristles and animal hair, finished fur and carpet products, and other commodities included in the products list of the association.

2. V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is an independent economic organization which enjoys the rights of a juridical person and operates on a cost-accounting basis.

3. V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is liable in its operations and obligations only for that part of its property which is subject to attachment under existing USSR legislation.

The government is not liable for the operations and obligations of V/O "Soyuzpushnina," and the association is not liable for claims against the government, its organs, or other organizations.

4. V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is located in Moscow.

5. V/O "Soyuzpushnina" has a circular seal bearing an inscription of its name.

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Functions

6. V/O "Soyuzpushnina"

- a. Carries out operations for the export and import of raw fur commodities, bristles and animal hair, finished fur and carpet products, and other commodities included in the association's products list.
- b. Conducts the receipt and sorting of raw fur commodities, bristles and animal hair, finished fur and carpet products, and other commodities included in the association's products list.
- c. Organizes fur auctions both on the territory of the USSR and abroad, as well as exhibitions of its commodities at auctions and international fairs.
- d. Studies business conditions on foreign markets with respect to its commodities.
- e. Formulates and executes measures for the reduction of overhead and commercial expenditures connected with the export and import of commodities on its products list.
- f. Participates in the formulation and execution, according to established procedure, of standards, quality requirements, and technical specifications for commodities included in its products list.
- g. Participates in the formulation of measures designed to improve the operations of warehouse and transport organizations in charge of storage, loading, and shipment of its export-import commodities.

Rights of the Association

7. To carry out the functions indicated in Article 6 of the present charter, V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is endowed with the following rights in conformity with existing laws:

- a. To conclude all types of transactions, agreements, and other legal acts, including credit, bill-of-exchange, and other banking operations, with institutions, organizations, firms, and individuals both in the USSR and abroad and to bring and to contest suit in courts and in arbitration proceedings.
- b. To construct, install, obtain, and lease enterprises in pursuance of its activities both in the USSR and abroad.
- c. To establish, in conformity with existing laws, its affiliates, offices, representatives, and agencies both in the USSR and abroad, and to participate in all types of associations, companies, partnerships, and organizations corresponding to the aims of the association.

Capital

8. The fixed capital of V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is established at 15 million rubles.

Administration of the Association

9. The administration of V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is conducted by the chairman of the association and his deputies, who are appointed by established legal procedure.

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The division of duties between the chairman of the association and his deputies is determined by the chairman.

10. The chairman of the association administers all affairs and property of the association and executes and concludes all types of agreements, transactions, and other legal acts in its name. He deals directly with all institutions, enterprises, and individuals concerning the affairs of the association.

11. All foreign-trade transactions and agreements concluded by V/O "Soyuzpushnina" in Moscow must be signed by two persons: (1) the chairman of the association or his deputy, and (2) a person legally authorized to sign foreign-trade transactions by virtue of a power of attorney signed by the chairman of the association.

Bills of exchange and other monetary obligations of foreign trade issued by the association in Moscow must be signed by the chairman of the association or his deputy and by the chief bookkeeper of the association.

All foreign-trade transactions, agreements, and documents effected by the association for the acquisition, requisitioning, and lease of real property, as well as bills of exchange and other monetary obligations issued outside Moscow (in the USSR and abroad) must be signed by two persons who have received the power of attorney from the chairman of the association to affix first and second signature.

Accounting and Distribution of Profits

12. The fiscal year of the association is established as 1 January to 31 December of each calendar year.

13. The accounts and the balance sheets of the association are drawn up and approved in conformity with the existing laws and regulations of the USSR.

14. The distribution of net profits of the association is determined by the existing laws and regulations of the USSR.

Liquidation

15. The procedure for liquidation of V/O "Soyuzpushnina" is determined by existing laws and regulations of the USSR.

Note: The former charter of V/O "Soyuzpushnina" approved on 16 June 1948 is hereby declared void.

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III. NEW SOVIET FOREIGN-TRADE ORGANIZATION V/O "SUDOIMPORT"

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya
Moscow, No 8, 1954

Creation of V/O "Sudoimport"

The All-Union Export-Import Association "Sudoimport" has been organized.

The association has taken over all operations for the export and import of vessels, as well as the repair and re-equipment of vessels abroad, formerly conducted by V/O "Transmashimport."

Charter of the All-Union Export-Import Association "Sudoimport"

General Statute

1. The All-Union Export-Import Association "Sudoimport" is established to conduct operations for the export and import of vessels as well as for the repair of vessels abroad.

2. V/O "Sudoimport" is an independent economic organization which enjoys the rights of a juridical person and operates on a cost-accounting basis.

3. V/O "Sudoimport" is liable in its operations and obligations only for that part of its property which is subject to attachment under existing legislation.

The government is not liable for the operations and obligations of V/O "Sudoimport."

V/O "Sudoimport" is not liable for claims against the government, its organs, or other organizations.

4. V/O "Sudoimport" is located in Moscow.

5. V/O "Sudoimport" has a circular seal bearing an inscription of its name and a hexahedron, in the center of which the two letters SI are superimposed, one within the other.

Functions

6. V/O "Sudoimport"

a. Carries out operations for export of vessels from the USSR and their sale on foreign markets.

b. Carries out operations for import of vessels into the USSR.

c. Carries out operations for the repair and re-equipment of vessels abroad.

d. Participates in the formulation and execution of measures for the improvement of export-import operations connected with commodities on its products list.

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e. Participates in the formulation, according to established procedure, of standards and technical specifications for commodities on its products list.

f. Studies business conditions on foreign markets as well as improvements in the production and marketing techniques relating to commodities in its category.

Rights of the Association

7. To carry out the functions indicated in Article 6 of the present charter, V/O "Sudoimport" is endowed with the following rights in conformity with existing laws:

a. To conclude all types of transactions, agreements, and other legal acts, including credit, bill-of-exchange, and other banking operations with institutions, enterprises, associations, partnerships, and individuals both in the USSR and abroad, and to bring and to contest suit in courts and in arbitration proceedings.

b. To construct, install, obtain, and lease enterprises in pursuance of its activities both in the USSR and abroad.

c. To establish, in conformity with existing laws, its affiliates, offices, representatives, and agencies both in the USSR and abroad, and to participate in all types of associations, companies, partnerships, and organizations corresponding to the aims of the association.

d. To acquire, requisition, take, and grant leases on all types of movable and real property.

Capital

8. The fixed capital of V/O "Sudoimport" is established at 5 million rubles.

Administration of the Association

9. The administration of V/O "Sudoimport" is carried out by the chairman of the association and his deputies, who are appointed under established legal procedure.

The division of duties between the chairman of the association and his deputies is determined by the chairman.

10. The chairman of the association administers all affairs and property of the association and executes and concludes all necessary transactions, agreements, and other juridical acts in its name. He deals directly with all institutions, enterprises, and individuals concerning the affairs of the association.

11. All foreign-trade transactions and agreements concluded by V/O "Sudoimport" in Moscow must be signed by two persons: (1) the chairman of the association or his deputy, and (2) a person legally authorized to sign foreign-trade transactions by virtue of a power of attorney signed by the chairman of the association.

All bills of exchange and other monetary obligations of foreign trade issued by the association in Moscow must bear the signature of the chairman or his deputy and the chief bookkeeper of the association.

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All foreign-trade transactions, agreements, and documents effected by the association for the acquisition, requisitioning, and lease of real property, as well as bills of exchange and other monetary obligations issued outside Moscow (in the USSR and abroad), must be signed by two persons who have received the power of attorney from the chairman of the association to affix first and second signature.

Accounting and Distribution of Profits

12. The fiscal year of V/O "Sudoimport" is established as 1 January to 31 December of each calendar year.

13. The accounts and the balance sheets of V/O "Sudoimport" are drawn up and approved in conformity with existing laws and regulations of the USSR.

14. The distribution of net profits of V/O "Sudoimport" is determined by existing laws and regulations of the USSR.

Liquidation

15. The procedure for liquidation of V/O "Sudoimport" is determined by existing laws and regulations of the USSR.

IV. REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PASSAGE OF CARGO ACROSS THE STATE BORDER OF THE USSR

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya
Moscow, No 8, 1954

1. The export of cargoes out of the USSR and the import of cargoes into the USSR is conducted on the basis of permits [razresheniya] issued by the appropriate administration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The import of cargo into the USSR is also conducted on the basis of permits issued by USSR trade representatives abroad. Export and import permits are issued for the period of shipment in conformity with the attached forms No 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

2. On the basis of export and import permits (forms No 1 and 3), foreign-trade associations issue corresponding export and import warrants [porucheniya], as shown in attached forms No 6 and 7, for periods of up to 12 months, but not to exceed the period in which the permit remains in effect.

These warrants serve as the basis on which customs offices permit the passage of foreign-trade associations' cargoes across the USSR state border.

Export and import warrants are prepared separately for each cargo shipment in the number of copies needed by the association. One copy is sent by the association to the customs office and one to the appropriate department (office) of V/O "Soyuzvneshtorg" or V/K [All-Union Office] "Avtovneshtorg". In addition, V/O "Tekhnosport" sends one copy of export warrants to the Main Administration of Customs and one to the appropriate ministry, the general supplier.

In those instances where the cargo bears a miscellaneous designation, such as ready-to-wear clothing, handicraft wares, chemicals, etc., a list of the commodities is attached to the warrant.

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Export warrants of V/O "Tekhnoeksport" on complete sets of equipment and materials for enterprises are prepared using consolidated group designations for each item of the order.

3. Cargoes of other organizations and individuals are permitted passage across the USSR state border by customs offices on the basis of export and import permits (forms No 2 and 4).

4. Foreign-trade associations, organizations, and individuals must insure the arrival of documents permitting cargo export or import at the appropriate customs office prior to the arrival of the cargo at the border. Permits for import of cargo into the USSR (form No 5) issued by USSR trade representatives abroad may also accompany the cargo.

5. When cargoes travel across several border points, export and import warrants are prepared separately for each customs office of the corresponding border point indicating the quantity of cargo due to cross at the given border point.

6. Upon arrival of cargoes at the border, customs offices establish their conformity with information given in permits or warrants and in accompanying documents (bills of lading, way-bills, specifications).

Customs offices indicate the passage of cargo by making appropriate notations on the documents pertaining to the cargo and then forwarding these documents to the Main Administration of Customs within established time limits.

7. Customs offices also keep a record of cargoes permitted passage by gross weight as shown in transport documents.

Foreign-trade associations are required to show gross weight on export and import warrants, based on existing norms for the weight of packing material for each type of cargo or, in the absence of norms, based on experience and practice.

8. Cargoes for which customs offices do not receive permits or warrants and cargoes which do not correspond to descriptions given in permits or warrants and in accompanying documents (nonconformity with respect to designation or country of destination, excess of gross weight) are not permitted passage across the USSR state border.

However, machinery, equipment, and parts thereof which exceed weights given in export warrants are not subject to detainment. When cargo arrives in excess of a specific unit of measure, it is detained although it may be under the gross weight provided by the warrant.

9. Customs offices telegraph the appropriate foreign-trade association immediately on the detainment of its cargoes and forward a copy of the telegram to the Main Administration of Customs.

Note: Telegraph costs relating to foreign-trade cargoes are paid by the appropriate foreign-trade association.

10. Detained cargoes of foreign-trade associations are released upon the receipt of a telegram from the chairman of the given association or his deputy. All the necessary data concerning the cargo and the number of the warrant being forwarded must be included in the telegram. Detained cargo belonging to other organizations is released upon the receipt of a telegram from the chief of the appropriate administration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade or his deputy.

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11. As confirmation of telegrams concerning the passage of detained cargo, administrations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade or foreign-trade associations must send the proper permit or warrant to the customs office within 3 days.

12. In those instances in which imported cargo does not correspond to data given in import warrants or in which the customs office has no import warrant for the cargo, but in which, by means of the markings on the cargo and accompanying documents, it is possible to ascribe ownership of the cargo to a particular foreign-trade association, the chief of the customs office or his deputy has the authority to admit the shipment into the USSR.

In such instances, the customs office telegraphs the appropriate foreign-trade association concerning the admission of the imported cargo and forwards a copy of the telegram to the Main Administration of Customs. The foreign-trade association receiving such a telegraphic communication must, within 3 days, send an import warrant to the customs office.

13. Foreign-trade associations are required to send to the Main Administration of Customs copies of bills for all cargo exported abroad and copies of bills from foreign suppliers for all cargo imported from abroad.

14. Foreign-trade associations secure from suppliers of export and import cargoes one copy each of the bill of lading and the specifications especially for the customs office.

Departments (offices) of V/O "Soyuzvneshttrans" furnish the customs offices with copies of notifications for cargo exported abroad.

Note: The present regulations are approved by decree of the Ministry of Foreign Trade USSR of 30 June 1954, No 349. The decree of 22 July 1953, No 546, and the regulations approved thereby on the passage of cargo across the state border are hereby declared void.

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Form No 1

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE USSR

Export Permit No

Valid for _____ months from date of issue _____

Issued to V/O _____

Permitting export to _____

Of commodities specified in _____

_____ 195 _____

Chief of the _____ Administration

SEAL

of the Ministry of Foreign Trade USSR

_____ (Signature)

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Form No 2

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE USSR

Export Permit No

Date of Issue

_____ 195_____

Valid for a period of

_____ months from date of issue

Name of exporter _____

Country of destination _____

Recipient of goods _____

Point of exit _____

Detailed description of goods _____

Gross weight in kilograms _____

Net weight in kilograms _____

Quantity of goods in specific units of measure (items, standard units, cubic meters, etc.) _____

Type of packing _____

Value of goods in rubles _____

Chief of the _____ Administration

of the Ministry of Foreign Trade USSR

SEAL

(Signature)

This export is not exempt from payment of customs duties.

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Form No 3

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE USSR

Import Permit No

Valid for _____ months from date of issue _____

Issued to V/O _____

Permitting the import from _____

Of commodities specified in _____

Note: _____

_____ 195 _____

Chief of the _____ Administration

SEAL

of the Ministry of Foreign Trade USSR

_____ (Signature)

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Form No 4

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE USSR

Import Permit No

Date of Issue

_____ 195 _____

Valid for a period of

_____ months from date of issue

Supplying country _____

Country of origin of goods _____

Point of entry into USSR _____

Recipient of goods _____

Detailed description of goods _____

Quantity of goods in specific units of measure (items, standard units, cubic meters, etc.) _____

Number of packages and type of packing _____

Gross weight in kilograms _____

Net weight in kilograms _____

Value of goods in rubles _____

Markings (marks and numbers) _____

Chief of the _____ Administration

of the Ministry of Foreign Trade USSR

SEAL

(Signature)

This import is not exempt from payment of customs duties.

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Form No 5

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE USSR

Import Permit No

Date of Issue

_____ 195_____

Valid for a period of

_____ months from date of issue

Supplying country _____

Country of origin of goods _____

Point of exit _____

Point of entry into USSR _____

Recipient of goods _____

Detailed description of goods _____

Quantity of goods in specific units of measure (items, standard units, cubic meters, etc.) _____

Number of packages and type of packing _____

Gross weight in kilograms _____

Net weight in kilograms _____

Terms of delivery _____

Value of goods in rubles _____

Markings (marks and numbers) _____

SEAL

USSR Trade Representative in _____

(Signature)

This import is not exempt from payment of customs duties.

STAT

Form No 6

EXPORT WARRANT No

Date of Issue

_____ 195 _____

Valid for a period of

_____ months from date of issue

Name of foreign-trade association _____

Point of exit _____

Country of destination _____

Recipient of goods _____

Detailed description of goods _____

Quantity of goods in specific units of measure (items, pairs, cubic meters, standard units, etc.) _____

Type of packing _____

Gross weight of kilograms _____

Net weight in kilograms _____

Terms of delivery (C.I.F., F.O.B.) _____

Value of goods in rubles _____

Markings (marks and numbers) _____

Export warrant issued on the basis of Export Permit No _____, issued _____

SEAL

Chairman, V/O _____

_____(Signature)

STAT

Form No 7

IMPORT WARRANT No

Date of Issue

_____ 195 _____

Valid for a period of

_____ months from date of issue

Name of foreign-trade association _____

Order No _____

Transit Numbers (Nomera transa) _____

Supplying country _____

Country of origin of goods _____

Point of departure _____

Point of entry into USSR _____

Recipient of goods _____

Detailed description of goods _____

Quantity of goods in specific units of measure (items, standard units, cubic meters, etc.) _____

Type of packing _____

Gross weight in kilograms _____

Net weight in kilograms _____

Terms of delivery (C.I.F., F.O.B.) _____

Value of goods in rubles _____

Markings (marks and numbers) _____

Import warrant issued on the basis of Import Permit No _____ issued _____

_____ 195 _____

SEAL

Chairman, V/O _____

_____ (Signature)

STAT

IV. FUNCTIONS OF V/O "TEKHNOPROMIMPORT"

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya
Moscow, No 10, 1954

V/O "Tekhnopromimport" exports the following commodities:

1. Motor vehicles, motorcycles, busses for local and international travel, trolley busses, special motor vehicles for municipal services, including street sprinkling, cleaning, and refuse collecting vehicles; snow plows and snow-loading machines, fire trucks, tractor trucks, and trailers, including trailers for the transport of heavy cargo, etc.
2. Motor vehicle and tractor spare parts and accessories, excluding rubber parts.
3. Caterpillar and wheel tractors for transport and agriculture.
4. Road-building machinery, including bulldozers, scrapers, motor graders, road-rakes, rollers, asphalt and concrete spreaders, bitumen spreading trucks, etc.
5. Agricultural machinery, including soil-cultivating and sowing machines, cultivators, self-propelled and trailer combines and harvesting machines for grain and industrial crops, grain cleaning and sorting machines, machines for the processing of industrial crops, self-propelled and portable pest-control machinery and equipment, and equipment for animal husbandry and poultry farms.
6. Communications equipment, including telephone stations and switchboards, telegraph and telephone equipment, radio stations, radio receivers, television sets, radio accessories, and radio measuring instruments.
7. Industrial and laboratory electrical and thermal instruments, pressure gauges, consumption meters, water meters, electric meters, meteorological, geophysical, and other instruments, excluding optical equipment.

V/O "Tekhnopromimport" also imports technological equipment for the chemical, rubber, food, paper, cellulose, glass, leather, textile, polygraphic, and cable industries, the building materials industry, and other branches of industry.

V. COMPENSATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET AND YUGOSLAV TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya
Moscow, No 11, 1954

A. Korolenko

As a result of successful negotiations between representatives of Soviet foreign-trade associations and the Federal Foreign Trade Chamber of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, a compensation agreement was signed in Belgrade on 1 October 1954 calling for the reciprocal exchange of commodities between Soviet and Yugoslav foreign-trade organizations.

According to this agreement, Yugoslavia will export to the USSR meat, prunes, hemp, ethyl alcohol, caustic soda and soda ash, tobacco, and other commodities. The USSR will supply Yugoslavia with crude petroleum, gasoline, cotton, manganese ore, anthracite, and newsprint.

STAT

The delivery of goods under this compensation agreement will be completed prior to 31 March 1955; however, the major quantity of commodities from both parties will be delivered by the end of 1954.

The value of commodity deliveries from each party is estimated at approximately 10 million rubles. In addition to commodity lists, the agreement also establishes a system of payment for delivered goods, and methods for settling possible indebtedness through accounts opened by banks of both countries, as well as arbitration terms, etc.

In the absence of other instructions in contracts concluded between Soviet foreign-trade associations and Yugoslav economic enterprises the reciprocal exchange of goods stipulated in the agreement will take place under the following conditions: (a) on Soviet commodities -- FOB Soviet ports on the Black Sea or the Danube River, or FCR border railroad station USSR and (b) on Yugoslav commodities -- FOB Yugoslav ports on the Adriatic Sea or the Danube, or FCR Yugoslav border railroad station.

The concluding agreement also provides for settlement of accounts through clearing. Accordingly, payment for delivered goods will take place by means of letters of credit and accounts opened by mutual agreement between the Gosbank USSR and the National Bank FPRY in US dollars as the exchange currency. In the event that the balance on these accounts, during the period that the agreement is in effect, reaches the sum of 500,000 US dollars, payments will be temporarily suspended until the necessary funds are deposited in the accounts. Accounts will be balanced on 31 March 1955. The debit balance fixed as of that day will be settled by means of additional commodity shipments over a two-month period. In the event that indebtedness should still remain on 31 May 1955, the debtor is obligated to make immediate settlement in US dollars.

Accounts opened by banks of both countries will serve not only to cover payments for delivered commodities, but also to cover expenditures connected with commodity shipments, as well as payments for the chartering of Soviet and Yugoslav vessels used to transport commodities stipulated in the payments agreement and covering the expenditures of these vessels incurred in the ports of both countries, including disbursement and other outlays.

Under the terms of the agreement, any controversy or disagreement arising from the compensation agreement or contracts is subject to arbitration, excluding litigation in public courts, as follows: (a) in Moscow, at the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce when the plaintiff in such a controversy or disagreement is a Soviet foreign-trade association, and (b) in Belgrade, at the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission of the Federal Foreign Trade Chamber when the plaintiff in such a controversy or disagreement is a Yugoslav economic enterprise. Decisions of the arbitration commissions will be final and binding on both sides.

Concurrently with the signing of the compensation agreement, the representatives of Soviet foreign-trade associations and the directors of Yugoslav economic enterprises as part of the fulfillment of the agreement signed contracts for the commodities stipulated in the agreement. These contracts stipulate specific delivery dates within the over-all period of duration established in the agreement as well as specifications, prices, and other terms of delivery.

Negotiations dealing with the compensation agreement and the contracts took place in a business-like atmosphere and indicated the existence of the possibility to bring about mutually beneficial trade operations.

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